Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

spectrograph by GAERTNER are in position, and the two plane mirrors, each twelve inches thick, have been figured by Professor RITCHEY.

GEORGE E. HALE.

September, 1907.

PROFESSOR JULIUS'S VISIT TO MT. WILSON.

As the outcome of a plan arranged two years ago, Professor W. H. JULIUS, of the University of Utrecht, has recently spent some weeks on Mt. Wilson. The prime object of his visit was to discuss the possible bearing of anomalous dispersion on astrophysical phenomena, in the hope that definite criteria might be found, capable of settling the question. A series of investigations has now been planned, covering both solar and laboratory work, and will be carried out as soon as possible.

While on Mt. Wilson Professor JULIUS employed the five-foot spectroheliograph to photograph the anomalous-dispersion phenomena of sodium vapor, which resemble the solar flocculi. This work, as well as the numerous discussions of the anomalous-dispersion theory, was a source of great pleasure and profit to all the members of the staff.

September, 1907. GEORGE E. HALE.

NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE STAFF OF THE MT. WILSON SOLAR OBSERVATORY.

Professor J. C. KAPTEYN, of the University of Groningen, will hereafter spend several months of each year at Mt. Wilson, and take charge of such parallax and other similar work as may be done in connection with his "Plan of Selected Areas." So far as possible, the working programme of the 60-inch reflector will be arranged so that the photographs, both direct and spectroscopic, will be of service for Professor KAPTEYN'S studies of stellar distribution, as well as for the prime purpose of the observatory—the investigation of stellar evolution. This can easily be done by giving preference to KAPTEYN'S areas when undertaking general spectrographic surveys or in studying the smaller spiral nebulæ. In addition, certain nights will be set apart for his special purposes. The direct bearing, on the one hand, of KAPTEYN'S important researches on the problem of stellar evolution, and the need, on the other, of a large reflector to furnish the data he desires for the fainter